

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL
 SECURITY INFORMATION
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR

DATE OF
INFORMATION 1952SUBJECT Economic - Agriculture, crops, livestock,
irrigation, electrification

HOW

DATE DIST. 7 Nov 1952

PUBLISHED Daily, twice-weekly, thrice-weekly newspapers

WHERE

NO. OF PAGES 3

PUBLISHED Moscow

DATE

PUBLISHED 19 - 25 Sep 1952

LANGUAGE Russian

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE
 OF THE UNITED STATES. WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793
 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED, ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVE-
 LATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS
 PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

RECLAMATION, IRRIGATION, ELECTRIFICATION GAINS,
OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN USSR AGRICULTURE

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

USSR

In the USSR, swamps and swampy lands total about 160 million hectares and arid lands more than 270 million hectares.

Up to the revolution, about 2,500,000 hectares of swampy lands had been drained in Russia (including Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia). By 1950, this figure had risen to almost 6 million hectares, an increase of almost 1.4 times.

Up to the revolution, irrigated lands totaled about 4,050,000 hectares, located mostly in the cotton-growing areas of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus. By 1950, the irrigated land area had increased to almost 6,300,000 hectares, not including lands which have irrigation networks but are not yet irrigated for various reasons. Between 1917 and 1930, 390,000 hectares were added to the irrigated area; during the five-year plans, the irrigated area was further increased by 1,650,000 hectares. (1)

Ukrainian SSR

During the postwar years, kolkhozes of the republic have considerably expanded planting of maize, so that it now exceeds the prewar level. Maize is now being grown in all except the western oblasts of the republic. For several years, kolkhozes have been planting almost all maize by the check-row method. (2)

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB	DISTRIBUTION																	
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI																		

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

At present, there are in the republic 4,740 rural electric power plants serving thousands of kolkhozes, MTS, and sovkhoses. In addition, there are 62 inter-kolkhoz power stations, which supply power to more than 200 kolkhozes. For use in agricultural production operations of the republic, 35,000 electric motors have been installed; this number is ten times greater than in 1940. Electric power is used to drive threshers, grain cleaning machines, fodder preparation machines, saws, and oil presses.

When the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Plant and the plant on the Molochnaya River go into operation, 60,000 electric motors will be installed in the southern oblasts of the republic.

By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, capacity of rural electric power plants in the republic is to have increased six times over 1950.(3)

During the last 3 years and 6 months, kolkhozes of Stalinskaya Oblast, with the aid of MTS and shelter belt stations, planted more than 17,000 hectares of shelter belts and hundreds of hectares of oak. During the same period, about 300 ponds were constructed in the oblast. Sovkhoses of the oblast planted more than 5,000 hectares of shelter belts.(4)

Azerbaydzhan SSR

Kolkhozes of the republic have fulfilled the 1952 plan for procurement of coarse fodder 107.3 percent. The plan was fulfilled earlier than in 1951, and 1,025,000 more metric tons of fodder were procured than in 1951. The plan for hay procurement was fulfilled 158 percent; 927,000 more metric tons were procured than in 1951. The plan for delivery of hay to the state was fulfilled 105 percent.(1)

Sovkhoses of the Ministry of State Farms Azerbaydzhan SSR have fulfilled the 1952 plan for delivery of wool to the state ahead of schedule. The amount of wool delivered was 64.7 percent greater than in 1951; more than 80 percent was fine, semifine, and semicoarse wool.(5)

RSFSR

By 23 September, the agricultural workers of Chuvashskaya ASSR had completed harvesting of grain and legume crops; kolkhozes of Mariyskaya ASSR were completing the harvest.(6)

Kolkhozes of the steppe zone in Kabardinskaya ASSR had begun selective harvesting of cotton by 23 September. Twice as large an area as in 1951 will be harvested by machine.(7)

Mass digging of potatoes was in progress in kolkhozes of Leningradskaya Oblast by 18 September.(3)

It was noted at the Primorskiy Kray party conference that the kray has not yet created its own vegetable and potato base and that the plans for increasing the yield of agricultural crops and raising the productivity of collectivized livestock are not being fulfilled. Horticulture and viticulture are being developed only slightly in the kray.(8)

By 1952, the number of trucks in various kolkhozes of Smolenskaya Oblast had increased five to seven times over 1940. In 73 kolkhozes of Smolenskiy Rayon, for example, there are now 104 trucks.(3)

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Sovkhozes of Tatarskaya ASSR finished sowing of winter crops on 25 August and harvesting of grain and legume crops on 5 September. They fulfilled the plan for delivery of grain to the state 101 percent on 10 September. In 1952, 94,800 more pud of grain were delivered than in 1951.(5)

In the last few years, more than 3,000 ponds and reservoirs have been built in the central chernozem zone. Irrigated sections with a total area of more than 100,000 hectares have been created in kolkhozes of the zone. The best varieties of wheat, sugar beets, and perennial grasses are grown on the irrigated sections.

In 1952, new irrigation systems are being built in Voronezhskaya, Kurskaya, Orlovskaya, and Tambovskaya oblasts. In future years, the irrigated area in the central chernozem zone is to reach almost 600,000 hectares.(9)

Kazakh SSR

During the last 3 years, the number of livestock in sovkhozes of the republic increased as follows: cattle 40.4 percent, sheep and goats 46.4 percent, and hogs more than 100 percent.(10)

Uzbek SSR

As of 15 September, Kashka-Dar'inskaya Oblast had fulfilled the plan for delivery of cotton to the state 22 percent. In 1952, the brigade method instead of the squad method is being used widely for harvesting cotton. The entire brigade works together on one field or several fields, where the bolls have opened to a great extent. This method permits better use of manpower.(11)

By 23 September, mechanized harvesting of cotton was developing on the fields of Andizhanskaya Oblast. About one third of all fields will be harvested by machine.(7)

Turkmen SSR

Mechanized harvesting of cotton had begun in kolkhozes of Ashkhabadskaya Oblast by 23 September.(7)

Kirgiz SSR

Harvesting of sugar beets was expanding in kolkhozes of the republic by 23 September. About 3,500 hectares had been harvested and more than 600,000 metric tons of beets had been delivered to the sugar factories.(12)

SOURCES

1. Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledeliye, 23 Sep 52
2. Ibid., 20 Sep 52
3. Ibid., 19 Sep 52
4. Izvestiya, 19 Sep 52
5. Sovkhoznyaya Gazeta, 20 Sep 52
6. Pravda, 24 Sep 52
7. Sovetskoye Khlopkovodstvo, 24 Sep 52
8. Pravda, 19 Sep 52
9. Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledeliye, 25 Sep 52
10. Sovkhoznyaya Gazeta, 23 Sep 52
11. Sovetskoye Khlopkovodstvo, 20 Sep 52
12. Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledeliye, 24 Sep 52

- E N D -

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL